PATENT NOTICES. EPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED WAVE PAYARY OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, July S, 1968.
LOCADO L. Languisceth, of Oxford,
A Extended of a patent granted to
O October, 1868, and relamed on the
van improvement in "Bee Bives,"
to expiristion of and patent, which
h day of October, 1868,
it he said patent, which
h day of October, 1868,
it he said patent and the
MDAY, the 17th day of Reptember,
in and all persons are notified to
use, if any they have, why and pegranted.

cast be filed in the office facerry may meet for days saring; the arguments, if any, within fon days ag the testimony, and the polyabed in the Research also that this notice be published in the Research also that the notice be published in the Research

a Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and fol, Olmeinani, Otto, quee a week for weeks; the Test of each graditations to days previous to T. C. THEARES, C. C. THEARES, I. C. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

on of east patent, which takes place on the Carlober, 1982 dip position he heard at the case MONEDAY, the 54th day of Suprember to MONEDAY, the 54th day of Suprember to show cause, if any they have, why said petition to he granted.

positing the satisation are required to file in Moneton to the granted.

positing the satisation are required to file in the last of the control of

ness with the rules of the office, which will be fursished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimovy, must be filed in the office treenty dave before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within fee days filed filed the settlemory.

Ordered, also, that this coline be published in the filed file

ordered that the said petition be heard at the Office on MONDAY, the 6th day of October next, citotic, w.; and all persons are soutified to appear low cause, if any they have, why said petition not to be granted. ht not to be granted,
recons opposing the extension are required to file in
Palent Office their objections, specially set forth in
lar, at least tenerity days before the day of hearing;
settlemay filed by either party, to be used at the
hearing, must be taken and transmitted in scorrdwith the rules of the office, which will be furwith the rules of the office, which will be fur-

plication, is and other papers, relied upon as testi-be filed in the office twenty days before the ag; the arguments, if any, within fee days is be filed in the once, if any, within sering the arguments, if any, within sering the testings, the testings, it is testing, that this notice be published in the Ramarian and the Intelligencer, Washington, B. d., and hart American, Philadelphia, Panneytrania, American, Philadelphia, Panneytrania, and American, Philadelphia, Panneytrania and American, Philadelphia, Panneytrania and American, Panneytrania in the Company of the Company of

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Christian Paris Operica,
Wassitoron, July 11, 1866.

\*\*petition of Liun Yale, pr., of Sew York S. Y.,
for the extension of a patent granted to him on
day of October, 1852, for an improvement in
ar-proof Plates for Door, Safe, Walls, Vaulte,
for seven years from the expiration of said
which takes place on the 19th day of October,

t not to be granted,

rems opposing the extension are required to file in

same toffice their objections, specially set forth in

my, at least resemply days theory in day of hearing,
adjuncy filed by wither party, to be used at the

bearing, must be taken and transmitted in second

with the ratios of the office, which will be for-

of the arguments, if any, within the intentions, is itselfmony, so, that this notice be published in the and the Justiligeners, washington, D. C., imas, New York, B. Y., once a week far itse weeks; the first of and publications of any days previous to the day of hearing.

Acting Commissioners of Pakesia, lors of the above papers will please copy, it bills to the Pakent Office with a parer his notice.

[1] 13-w3a.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
United States Parest Option,
On the petition of Peter Gelser, of Grospozalis, Pa.,
praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on
the lith day of October, 1882, for an improvement is

aten, which said petition he heard at the in MONDAY, the lat day of October mext, m; and all persons are notified to appear in the latest the latest the latest the latest the latest latest the latest lates

onghi and to be greated to greated to file in the Patent of the third objections, specially set forth in the Patent of the thoir objections, specially set forth in the Patent of the thoir objections, specially set forth in the riting, at least several days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by sither party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in secondance with the rules of the office, which with be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office teening days before the day of bearing; the serimony of the serimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Reprenance and the Intelligencer, Washington, D. U., and in the Mondville Republicant, Ps., once a week for three accessive weeks; to first of said sphiliantions to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

REPURLICAY and the Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and in the Readville Nepublicant, Pr., once a week for three encousies weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of heaving.

Acting Gomissioner of Palents.

P. R.—Editors of the above paper will please copy, and send their bills to the Palent Office with a paper containing this notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Univers STATES PAYMED OPPICE,

On the petition of D. Allen, of Adams, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 10th day of October, 1852 for an improvement in 'Toul for Cutting Preys out of Boot Soles' for seven years from the expiration of said pushin, which takes place on the 10th Lay of October, 1866, in improvement in 'Toul for Cutting Preys out of Boot Soles' for seven years from the expiration of said pushin, which takes place on the 10th Lay of October, 1866, in Intervent of the Palent Office on MONOAT, the let days of outbor papers are object to the present of the proposition of the 10th Lay of the palents of the present of

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE wilso IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE substitute has a high country of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal section of Sophia Harvey, late of Washington, D. C., deceased. All learners having claims against the said deceased are neverly warmed to exhibit the same, with the vounders bested, on the same with the vounders bested, on the same with the formation of the same section, on or before the 30th day of form all beautiful the same exhibit the same with the same section of the same section. It is not section to the same section of the same section.

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Signal name of the ship of the and the ship of th

## National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 80, 1866.

National Union Convention.

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each congressional dis-trict of all the States, two from each Terri-tary, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the cond Tuesday (14th) of August next.

second Tuesday (14th) of August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, vis:

The union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constain, and mysessal in their supreme and constain, and mysessal in their

The union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligation;

The rights, the dignits, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war. There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the national Government in any other form;

Slawery is shollahed, and neither can, nor ought to be, re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction;

Each State has the undoubted right to presente the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to, dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right;

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to republican government and destructive of liberty;

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Repsentatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary;

Exch Andreas of the right of the elections, returns and qualifications and laws, is unjust and revolu

sentatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary;

Every patrict should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abread, differing only in degree, is injurious like war it self;

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit;

All such electors in the thirty-six States

necessary to the strength and the detence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit;

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, 'who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble, as friends and brothers, under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger from the same, are speedily requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the pational situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not at tached, in true allegiance, to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the Union, and the Government of the Union & A. W. RANDALL, Pres't.

A. W. RANDALL, Pres't.

J. R. Doolittle, CHARLES KNAP, SAMUEL FOWLER,

Executive Com. Nat. Union Club.
We recommend the holding of the above
Convention, and endorse the call therefor. DANIEL S. NORTON,
J. W. NESMITH,
JAMES DIXON,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

WARRIEGTON, June 25, 1866

PUBLIC LAND SALES IN WISCON-

SYNOPSIS OF THE PERSIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

10. 710, DATED JUSE 14, 1806.

11. order public sales in the State of WISCONSIN acfolious.

At the Land Office at Lo GROSSI, on the 17th day of
SEPTHMHER next, the reserved sections in thirty-six
Townships and parts of Townships, in the counties of
Konroe, Jackson, Trampalean, and Buffalo.

At the Land Office at La CHOSES, on the 26th day of
SEPTHMHER next, seventeen parts of Townships, the
counties are above.

REPTEMBER saxt, seventeen parts of Townships, the location as above.

At the Land Office at FALLS ST. CHOIX, on the 1st Jay of OCTODER next, the reserved sections in forty-tour Townships and parts of Townships, in the counties of Brunz, Pierce, and St. CHOIX.

The CHOIX of the Property of Townships, in the counties of Pepts and Pierce.

At the Land Office at EAT CLAIRS, on the 1st day of Townships, in the counties of Pepts and Pierce et al. (2) and the parts of Townships, in the counties of Clarks, Chippewa, Kauliers, and Dunn.

At the Land Office at STEVENS POINT, on the 20th lay of OCTODER next, one hundred and ten Townships and parts of Townships, in the counties of Clarks, chapter and parts of Townships, in the senaties of Marshon and October 1988.

one parts of Townships, in decisions and parts of Townships, and the Land Office at MENASHIA, on the 5th day of OCTOBERS next, skty-seven Townships and parts of Townships, in the county of October millions of acres Containing over five and a quarter millions of acres for public land. The Containing over five and a quarter millions of acres of public land. Office, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Nors.—Under the regulations of the Department, as berteinfore and now existing, no payment can be made for advertising proclamations except to such publishers are appetedly understored to publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. [921-w134]

TO HN WE LOKE R'S

BUILLE RESTAURANT.

(A la Majon Dores.)

Bayers Hint and Tenth streets, (up stairs.)

The proprietor of this favorite Restaurant has spared no pains to make this the best Esstaurant has spared to pains to make this the best Esstaurant washing-ton and he points with pleasure to the large patronage he has thways been honored with, and respectfully solidies a sentinuance of the same.

GAME, OFFERR, and other refreshments containtly on hand, and at the most reasonable rates.

BREAKFAST,

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the Pirst Session of the Thirty Stuth Congress.

Pustic—No. 111.]

[Pustic—No. 111.]

(Continued.)

On boilers of all kinds, water tanks, sugar tanks, oil stills, sewing machines, lathes, tools, planes, planing machines, shafting, and gearing, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On railings, gates, fences, furniture and statuare

gearing, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On railings, gates, fences, furniture, and statuary made of iron, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On copper and brass tubes, nails, or rivets, sheet lead, and lead pipes and shot, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On goat, calf, kid, sheep, horse, bog, and dog skins, tanned or dressed in the rough, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On goat, calf, kid, sheep, horse, bog, and dog skins, curried or finished, a tax of five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all goat, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog, and dog skins upon which duties or taxes have been actually paid, shall be assessed on the increased value only when curried or finished.

actually paid, shall be assessed on the increased value only when curried or finished.

On patent, enamelied, and japanned leather and skins of every description, a tax of five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That when a tax or duty has been paid on the leather in the rough, the tax shall be assessed and paid only on the increased value.

On oil-dreased leather, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On leather of all descriptions, tanned or partially tanned, in the rough, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On leather of all descriptions, curried or finished, a tax of five per centum ad valorem:

On leather of all descriptions, curried or finished, a tax of five per centum ad valorem:

Provided, That all leather in the rough upon which duties or taxes have been actually paid, shall be assessed on the increased value only when curried or finished.

On all liquors known or denominated as wine, not made from grapes, currants, rhabard [rhubarb,] or berries, produced by being rectified or mixed with other spirits, or into which any matter whatever may be infused to be sold as wine, or by any other name, and hot otherwise provided for in this act, a tax of fifty cents per gallon: Provided, That the return, assessment, collection, and the time of collection of the taxes on such wines shall be subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. And any person who shall willingly and knowingly sell or offer for sale any such wine made after the passage of this act, upon which the tax berein imposed has not beef paid, or which has been fraudulently evaded, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court.

On cloth and all textile or knitted or letted articles or fabrics of cotten would or other

on cloth and all textile or knitted or lelted articles or fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed, or bleached, and on all cloth painted, enamelied, shirred, tarred, varnished, or olled, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On thread and twine, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On thread and twine, a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

On articles of clothing manufactured or produced for sale has a samufactured or produced for sale as constituent parts of clothing, or for trimming or ornamenting the same, and on articles of wearing apparel manufactured or produced for sale as constituent parts of clothing, or for trimming or from fur, or fur skins dressed with the fur on, a tax of five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That on all articles made of fur, the value of which shall not exceed twenty dollars, a tax of two per centum only shall be paid.

On boots, shoes, and shoe-strings, a tax of two per centum ad valorem; to be paid by every person making, manufacturing, or producing for sale boots or shoes, or furnishing the materials or any part thereof, and employing others to make, manufacture, or produce them: Provided, That any boot or shoes causom work only, and not for general sale, and whose work, exclusive of the materials, does not exceed annually in value one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from this tax.

On clothing, gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps, felt hats, and other articles of dress for the wear of men, women, and children, not of therwise assessed and taxed, a tax of two or per centum ad valorem, to be paid by every person making, manufacturing, or producing for sale clothing, gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps, felt hats, and other articles of dress to order as custom work only, and not for general sale, and whose work, exclusive of the materials, does not exceed annually in value one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from this tax; and articles of dress made or trimmed by milliners or dress made or trimmed by milliners or dress made or trimmed to and the state of t

and one-hair per cent at a store of the more.

On all diamonds, emeralds, precious stones and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, a tax of five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That when diamonds, emeralds, precious stones or imitations thereof, imported from foreign countries, and upon which import duties have been paid, shall be set or reset in gold or any other material, the tax shall be assessed and paid only upon the value of the settings.

[To be Continued.]

body.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr.

Poland, it was agreed to.

Mr. Wade said that Mr. Potterson, in taking the
oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, had violated
his daty to the United States, and whatever his
motives were, that did not alter the case.

A message was received from the House announcing the disagreement of that body to the report of
the committee of conference on the civil appropriation bill, and requesting a new committee of conference.

tors and members to \$5.000 per year, with an ditional amendment fixing the fipsaker's pay

Mr. Howe took the floor in reply to Mr. Doc-little.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House bill for the relief of certain drafted men was taken up and read. Objections being made, it was laid over.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Presi-dent to communicate to the Senata, if not incom-patible with the public interest, all correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Governments of France and Prussia relative to persons born in those countries who are claimed as subjects, but have been naturalized in the United States.

tayers, out are to motion of Mr. Harris, a committee, consisting of Mesers. Harris and Nesmith, was appointed, in onjunction with a like committee on the part of he House, to wait on the President and inform him hat Congress is about to adjourn, and sak him if

The committee appointed to wait on the Presi-dent announced that they had performed that duty, and were informed by the President that he had no further communication to make to Congress.

Mr. Ruckalew offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to Hon. L. S. Foster, the pre-siding officer, for the faithful and impartial manner in which he discharged his duties, which was unan-imously adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wilson, of lows, from the Committee on the udiciary, reported a bill providing for the settlement of the ascenario of the clerk of the Supremount of the District of Columbia; which was

2 s. m.—Mr. Banks, of Mass., offered a joint residution providing for the employment of engineers in civil life on public works, instead of engineers in the army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Higby, of California, maved to adjourn.
The Speaker said if the House adjourned now the army bill and two appropriation bills would be lost.

tion increasing the salary of a clork in the foldingroom.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohlo, moved to amend so as to
fix the pay of the pages the same as that of members of the Cabinet. [Ureat laughter.]
The resolution was withdrawn.
[The galleries at this hour were quite thin with
spectators. Every sofa on the floor was occupied
by members stretched out at full length. Much
good humor prevailed among those who still remained in their seats.]
Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, from the Committee for
the District of Columbia, reported a bill donating
certain Covernment lots for the benefit of colored
schools; which was passed.
Mr. Johnson, of Fonosyvania, offered a preamble, concluding with a resolution declaring that
the Fresident ought to have no member in his
Cabinet who does not have his confidence and re-

was discharged on account of wounds received in the service, \$100, and each soldier emissed for two years, \$50.]

The recess was extended to 10 o'clock a.m.
Mr. Wade moved to take up the bill to provide increased revenue from imported wool.
Mr. Fessenden hoped the bill would not be taken up, as it had not been referred to any committee, and consequently there had been no opportunity to examine into its provisions.
Mr. Sprague appealed to Mr. Wade to let the bill pass for the present and take up the bill to make the assassination awards
Mr. Byrague moved to lay the motion of Mr. Wade on the table; which was agreed to, yeas \$24, and the assassination conspirators was agreed to.
Mr. Howe moved to postpone its further consideration until the first Monday of D. camber next, but subsequently withdraw the motion. The bill was then read.
On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the resolution from the House extending the time of adjournment to half past four p. m was then taken up and passed.
Mr. Howard moved to strike out from the pending blut that portion making award for the capture of Jefferson Davis; which was agreed to.
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Mr. Howard moved to strike out from the pending blut that portion making award for the capture of Jefferson Davis; which was agreed to.
Mr. Paris said he would like to have some evidence of the sound like the motion of the sound like concluding with a recolution, declaring that the with cabinet motion that it be resident with the soundment of the same into the providence with the cabinet motion, the following with a recolution, declaring that the scaling with the soundment of Like post on the white who does not have his confidence and relation on the wold with each of the table; the soundment of the scaling with a recolution, declaring that th

ottoons amountment fixing the Spanker's pay \$6,000. The mileage was fixed at twenty cents mile.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, said he declined to sign it report because the committee had rejucted in coldiers' bounty hill and had arranged to include at the control of th

shows. The mileage was fixed at twenty seats a mile.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, said he declined to sign the report because the committee had rejected the report because the committee had rejected the reddiers' bounty bill and had agreed to increase the pay of Congressmen in favor of it.

Mr. Stevens said that the committee of conforme to the bounty equalisation. As to the pay of Congressmen, the report squalisad the monatrons difference between the pay and mileage, which allow the manager on the part of the Senate would not agree to the bounty equalisation. As to the pay of Congressmen, the report squalisad the monatrons difference between the pay and mileage, which allow the manager of the senate of the senate

to the Government to demand the immediate with drawal of all foreign troops from the Republic of Mexico, and to allow the people to govern themselves.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pa., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported adversely on the bill to ormite a National Bureau of Insurance. Laid on the table.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pa., from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the National Lifts and Accident Insurance Company. Referred to Committee of the Whele.

Also, a bill to incorporate the National Envelope and Stamp Company of the District of Columbia. Laid on the table.

Mr. Nicholson, of Del., from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported Senate bill to protect the manufacturers of mineral water in the District of Columbia, reported Senate bill to protect the manufacturers of mineral water in the District of Columbia, reported Senate bill to protect the manufacturers of mineral water in the District of Columbia, reported a bill for preserving evidence of marriages in the District of Columbia.

After an amusing debate on the title of this bill, an operation of the gentlemen of the press down from the galleries to make a quorum. They were all up there, he said, with eyes wide open.

There was a passe here of some length, the House doing no business.

3 a. m.—Mr. Latham, of West Va., raid he hoped the committee on retreachment would have the gas turned off, as it was now daylight.

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3 a. m.—Mr. Letham, of West Va., raid he hoped the committee on r

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, moved that Mr. Wentworth be made a committee of two to bring them up.

Mr. Angersoll, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Colored Building Association of the District of Columbia, personal to the recommitted.

6.a. m. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachavestia, called up the following resolutions, reported on yesterday from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That there is no defect or insufficiency in the present size of the law to prevent or interfere with the trial of Jefferson Davis for the crime of treason, or any other for which there may be probable ground for arraigning him hefore the tribunals of the country.

Resolved, Jurther, That it is the duty of the executive department of the Government to proceed with the assassination of the facts connected with the assassination of the facts connected with the assassination of the facts connected with the surveitigation of the facts on proceed with the surveitigation of the facts on the proclamation of President Johnson, May 2d, 1865, may be put upon trial and properly punished, if guilty, or relieved from the charges against them, if found to be innocent.

They were read and passed without debate.

cent.

They were read and passed without debate.

The House here waited for some time for the second conference report on the miscellaneous appro-priation bill. At 7 a.m. it was received from the Senate through its Secretary. Members applanded its recention.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

ity on the investigation of the compileity of Jeff. Davis in the assacination plot. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House took up House bill, with Senate amendments, making payment for the rewards of fered for the capture of Booth, Herold, etc. The Senate struck out the rewards for Jeff. Davis, but do not change those fixed by the House for the capture of Booth and Herold.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill sent to the Preddent for approxis.

The Speaker here announced Mesers, Raymond, Davis, Sixerea, Delance and Nicholose as the select committee ordered on the ventilation of the hall. The Speaker also appointed Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, a member of the joint committee on the part of the House to codify the custom laws.

The House being without husiness.

The House being without husiness.

The House being without husiness here took a rescess from 12.30 to 3 p. m. the Speaker in the meantime signing enrolled bills.

On reassembling at 3 p. m., Mr. Latham, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the act to equalize the bounties of solders; which was agreed to.

Another recess was then taken until 4 p. m. At

Virginia, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the set
to equalize the bounties of solders; which was
agreed to.

Another recess was then taken until 4 p. m. At
the latter hour the Speaker again recembed the
chair. A message was now received from the
Pravident announcing that he had signed the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

Also, a message returning to Congress with his
objections, the bill entitled "An act for the erection
into a surveying district the Tarritory of Montana,
and for other purposes." It was read, ordered to
be printed, and referred to the Committee on Territoriae.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvanie, asked, but falled
to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution to appoint a select committee of trenty-one members to
investigate the aduction of members of this Houspending a vote on the miscellaneous appropriation
bill, and te report the facts to the Philadelphia Convention.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont a series

pending a vote on the miscellameons appropriation bill, and to report the facts to the Philadelphia Convention.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, a committee of two members was authorised to suit on the President and inform him that the House of Representatives had concluded its business and was ready to adjoure, unless he had sime further communication to make, Masera, Morrill and Finek were appointed as the committee.

Mr. Eddridge, of Wiscourin, offered a resolution that the joint committee on reconstruction on the part of the House be discharged. Objected to and withdraws.

Mr. Anderson, of Miscouri, moved that the House grant the gentleman from the Chicago district [Mr. Wentworth] five minutes to explain where he was this morning when the vote took place on the civil appropriation bill. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, said he would write on the reply and publish it in the Giose. [Laughter.]

A message was here received from the Scants by its Scorstary, stating that two massbers of that body had been appointed, to join a similar committee on the part of the House, to wait on the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make, Congress was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Bervene, of Panneylvania, offered a joint resolution directing that the appropriation made for the chapitain of the House be paid to the Rev C. P.

ther communication to make.

There was great confurion in the hall at this time.

The Speaker rore and called the House to order. Slience being restored in the crowded galleries and on the floor of the House, he then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representations.

I cannot speak the word that announces our separation until I thank you, with all the warm emotions of a grateful heart, for the unanimously adopted resultion you have placed on your journal. Unusual as this is, at the close of a first section of Congress, its value is thereby enhanced, and I prize it became I believe it is your eincore endorsement of my endeavors to administer the duties of this responsible and often trying position with an excreat impartiality. To maintain the just rights of a majority, to protect the even more necessary rights of a minority, and yet to hold the scalas as fairly poised that every decision shall stand the test of reason and of parliamentary law, watched as a predding ofter always must be by scores of critical eyes, is never less than difficult; and he is fortunate who can impress the body over which he presides with the conviction that his constant alm, has been to render justice to all.

Meeting here amid the frosts of early wister, and parting, after such a prolonged session, amid the torrid heats of summer, friendships have been

has been to render justice to all.

Meeting here amid the frosts of early winter, and parting, after such a prolonged session, and the tourid heats of summer, friendships have been formed which will brighten as year after year rolls away. Discussing some of the gravest questions ever submitted to a deliberative body in this land, the attrition of mind with mind, and the conflict of thought and action, have left but few stings behind, and despite all differences of sentiment, no Congress within my experience here has closed its session with more general good feeling amongst its members. We go back, as our institutions wisely prescribe, to submit to our constituents the issues which have divided us here, and to cheerfully abide by their verdict as a court from which there is no rightful appeal. Wishing you all a safe journey to your homes, and a happy reunion with family and friends, I do now, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both houses, declars the first session of the House of Representatives of the Thirty Ninth Congress adjourned size die. (Grast applause on the floor and in the crowded galleries.)

The Speaker then left the chair, and members gathered around him and bade him good-by. A general leave taking then followed among the manbers.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AR-